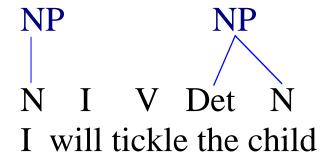
Syntax

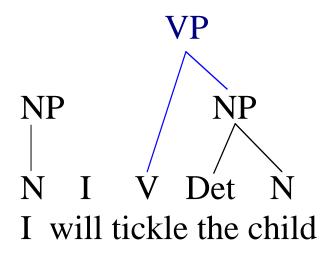
some syntactically pleasing headlines:

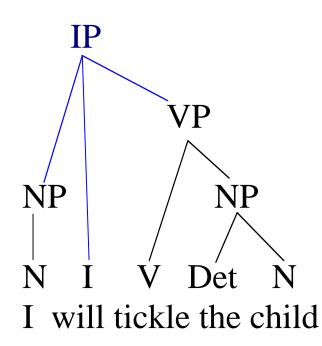
Miners Refuse To Work After Death Enraged Cow Injured Farmer With Axe Squad Helps Dog Bite Victim Two Sisters Reunited After 18 Years In Checkout Counter British Left Waffles On Falkland Islands Lansing Residents Can Drop Off Trees Ban On Soliciting Dead In Trotwood Kids Make Nutritious Snacks

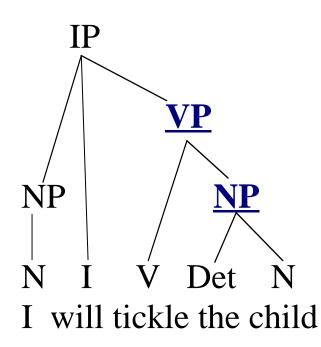
I will tickle the child with the feather

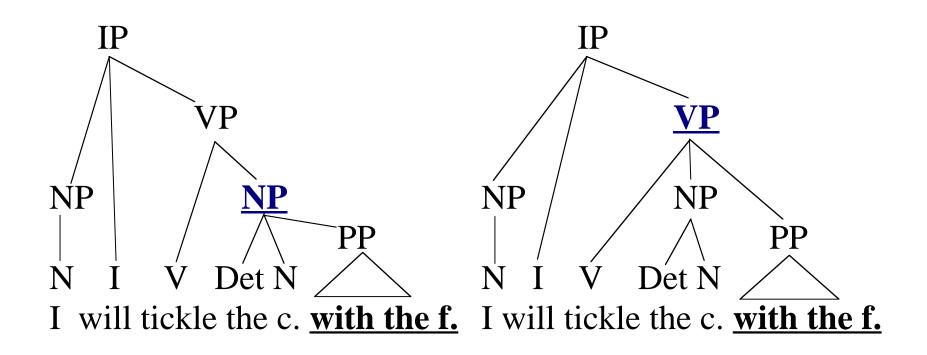
N I V Det N I will tickle the child

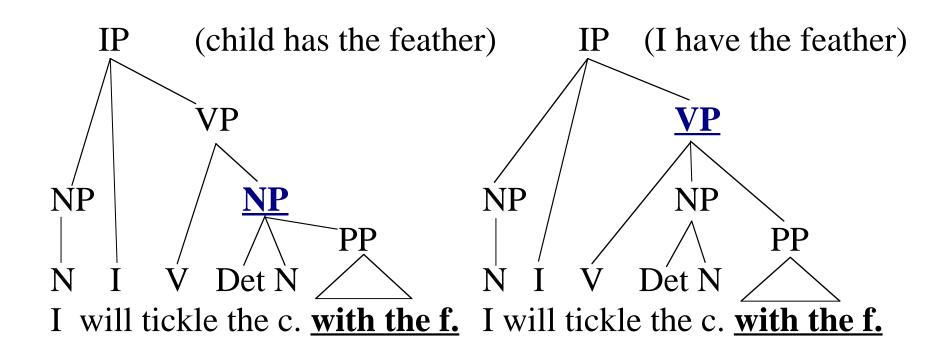








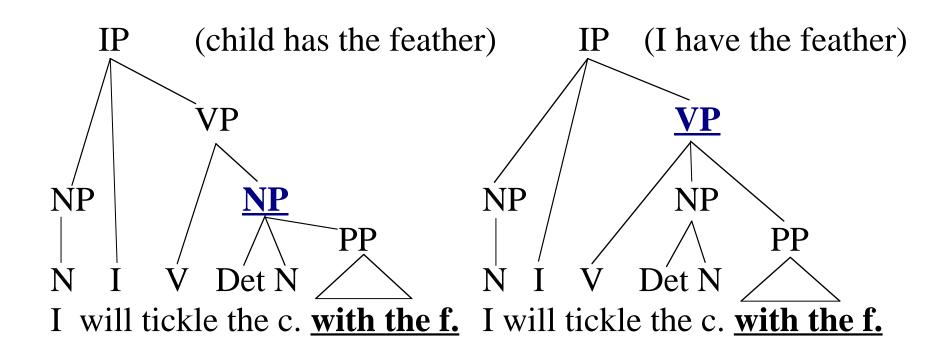


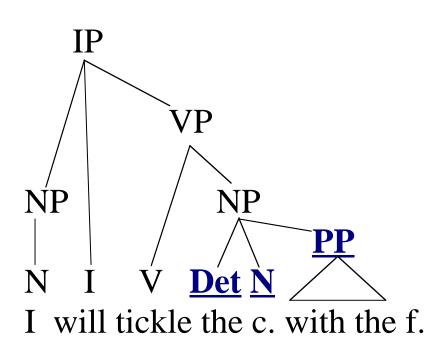


I will tickle the child **with the feather**

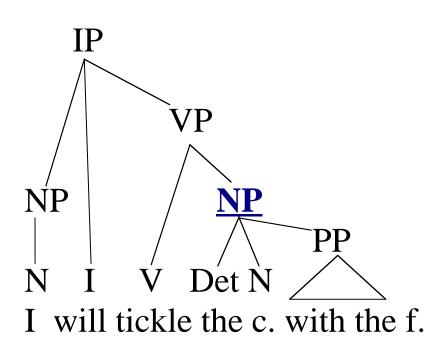
the child with the feather, I will tickle

the child, I will tickle with the feather

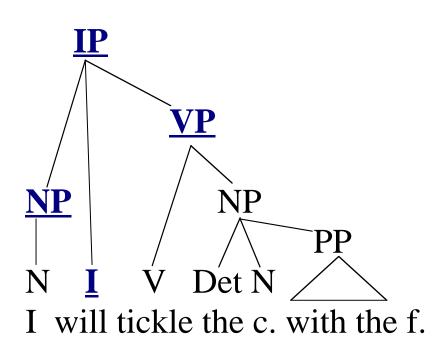




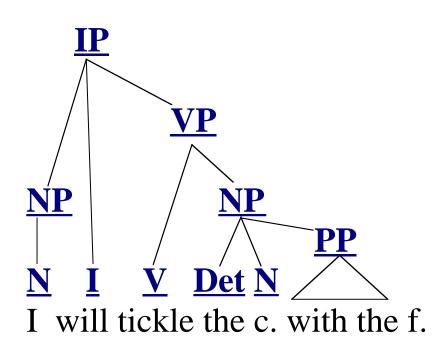
• Det, N, and PP are <u>sisters</u>



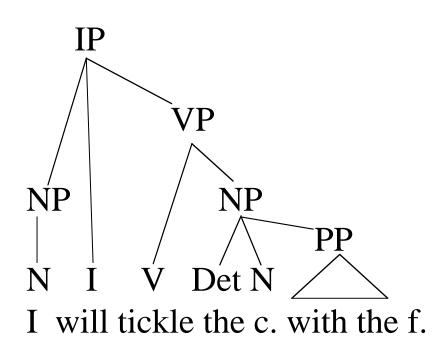
- Det, N, and PP are <u>sisters</u>
- NP is the <u>mother</u> of Det,N, and PP



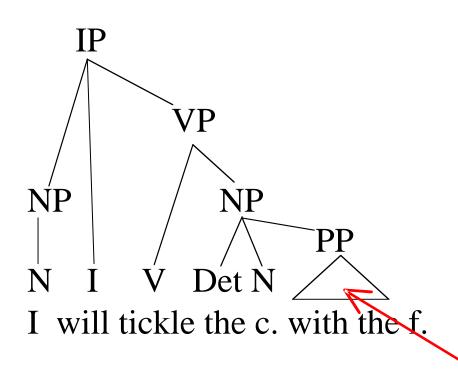
- Det, N, and PP are <u>sisters</u>
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- IP <u>immediately dominates</u> NP, I, and VP



- Det, N, and PP are <u>sisters</u>
- NP is the <u>mother</u> of Det,N, and PP
- IP <u>immediately dominates</u> NP, I, and VP
- IP <u>dominates</u> NP, I, VP, NP, Det, N....



- Det, N, and PP are <u>sisters</u>
- NP is the <u>mother</u> of Det,N, and PP
- IP <u>immediately dominates</u> NP, I, and VP
- IP <u>dominates</u> NP, I, VP, NP, Det, N....
- α is a <u>constituent</u> if all and only the words in α are dominated by some node.



- Det, N, and PP are <u>sisters</u>
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- IP <u>dominates</u> NP, I, VP, NP, Det, N....
 - α is a <u>constituent</u> if all and only the words in α are dominated by some node.
- triangle

splitting the atom further...X' levels

Mary's picture

X' levels

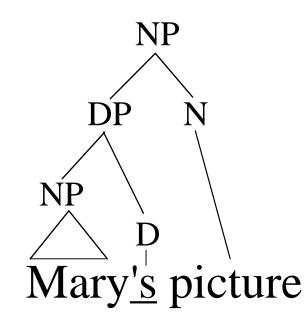
Mary's picturethepictureapicture

*the Mary's picture *Mary's the picture *a Mary's picture...

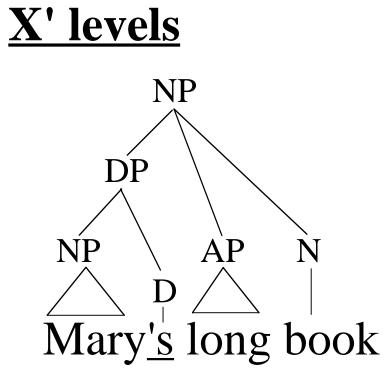
X' levels

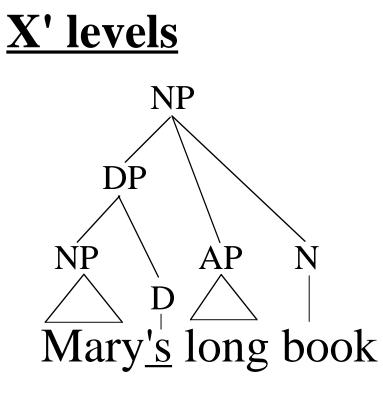
Mary's picturethepictureapicture

*the Mary's picture *Mary's the picture *a Mary's picture...



(why does <u>'s</u> require an NP?)





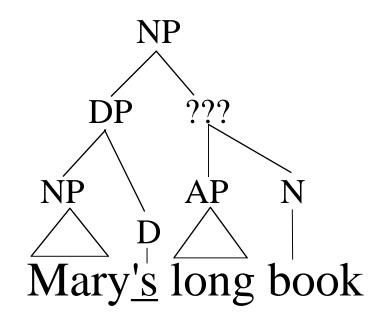
coordination

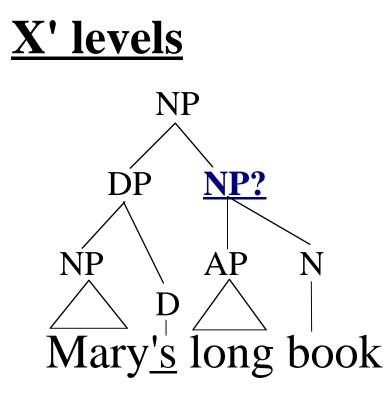
I liked Mary's [long book] and [short essays]

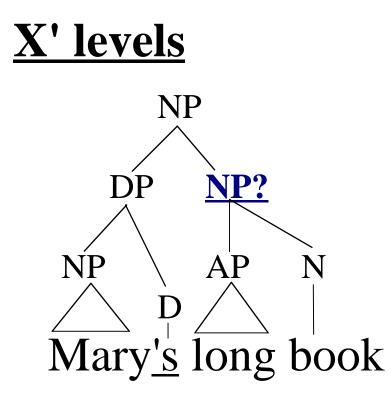
<u>ellipsis</u>

I liked Mary's [long book] but hated John's []. *I liked Mary's long book but hated [] sonata.





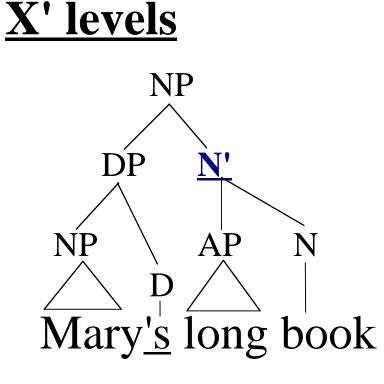




No: if NP-->DP NP, then:

*Mary's Bob's (....) picture

NP-->(DP) N' N'--> (AP) N (PP)

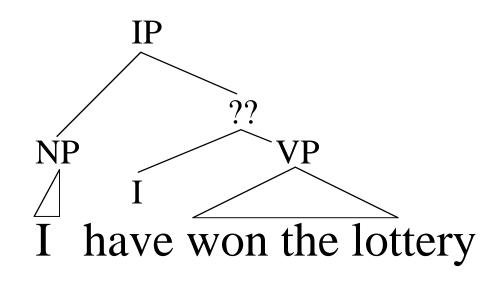


<u>**X' levels</u>**: not just for NP</u>

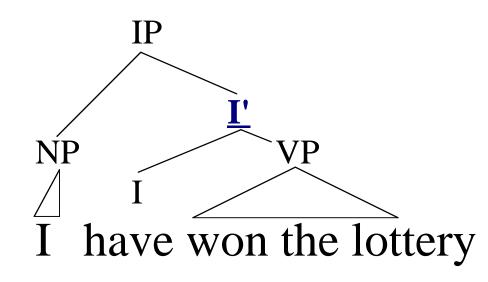
I [have won the lottery] I [will never work again]

> -->I [have won the lottery] and [will never work again]

<u>X' levels</u> -->I [have won the lottery] and [will never work again]



<u>X' levels</u> -->I [have won the lottery] and [will never work again]



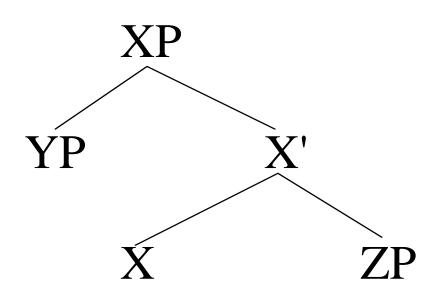
<u>X' levels</u> NP-->(DP) N' N'--> (AP) N (PP)

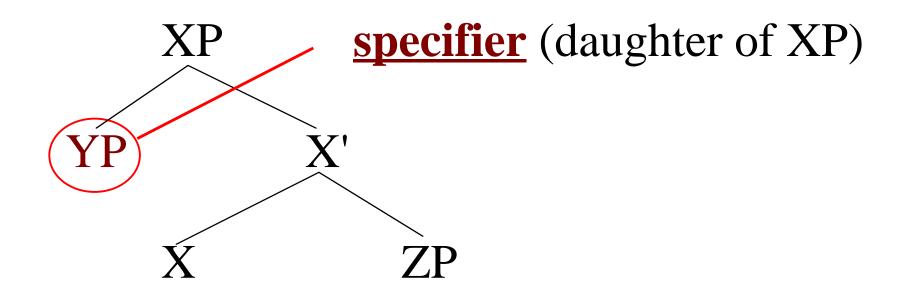
IP--> NP I' I'--> I VP

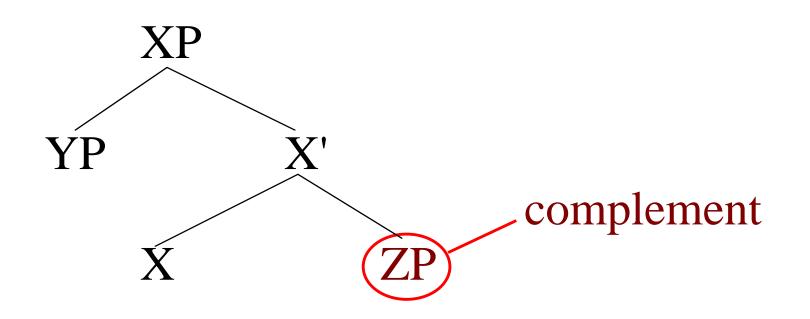
XP--> (YP) X' X'--> (WP) X (ZP)

IP--> NP I' I'--> I VP

<u>X' levels</u> NP-->(DP) N' N'--> (AP) N (PP)







VP--> V (NP) (PP)

VP--> V (NP) (PP)

The ants <u>thrived</u>. The anteater <u>arrived</u>. The anteater <u>devoured</u> the ants. Mary <u>slapped</u> the anteater.

VP--> V (NP) (PP)

- * The ants **<u>thrived</u>** the ant-farm.
- * The anteater <u>arrived</u> the house.
- * The anteater <u>devoured</u>.
- * Mary <u>slapped</u>.

arrive /ərajv/ "get to a place" V **intransitive** (must not have an NP sister) slap /slæp/ "strike with the flat of the hand" V **transitive** (must have an NP sister)

selection/subcategorization:

heads get to say what their complements should be.

not just NP....

The anteater put the ants on the plate.

- * The anteater put on the plate.
- * The anteater put the ants.
- * The anteater put.

-->*put* selects for an NP and a PP.

<u>X-bar schema</u> XP--> (YP) X' X'--> (WP) X (ZP)

...with selection filling in some of the gaps.

...but not everything is selected:

the bug the big bug the big black bug the big black flying bug

...but not everything is selected:

the bug (orange, anteater...)
the big bug
the big black bug
the big black flying bug

...not everything is selected:

the student the student with blue hair the student with blue hair in the front row

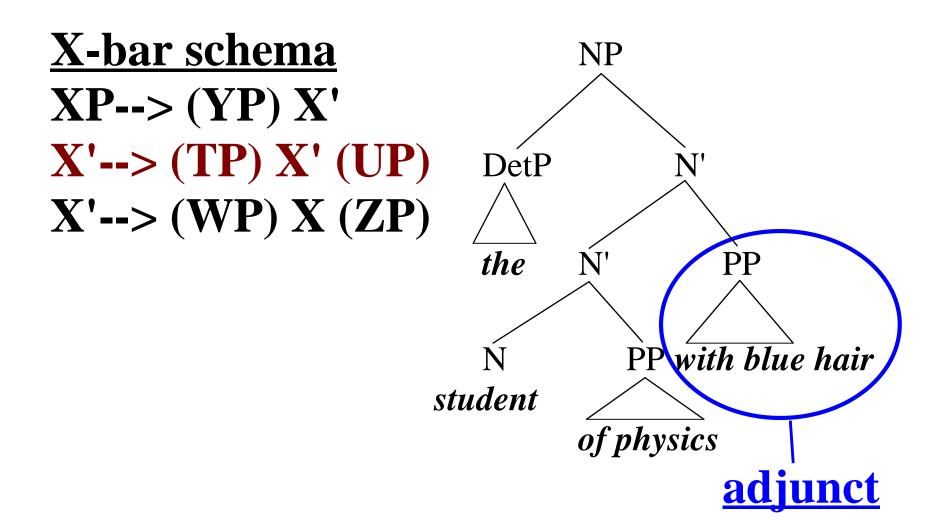
...not everything is selected:

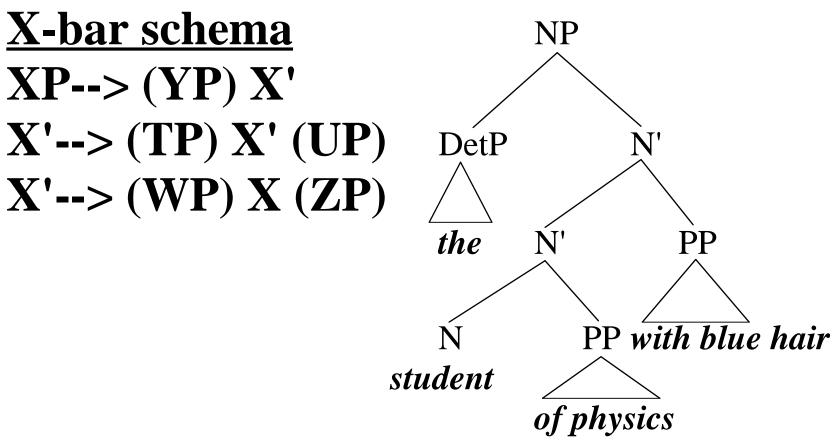
the student(orange, anteater...)the student with blue hairthe student with blue hair in the front row

...but some things are selected:

the student of physics
*the orange of physics
*the anteater of physics

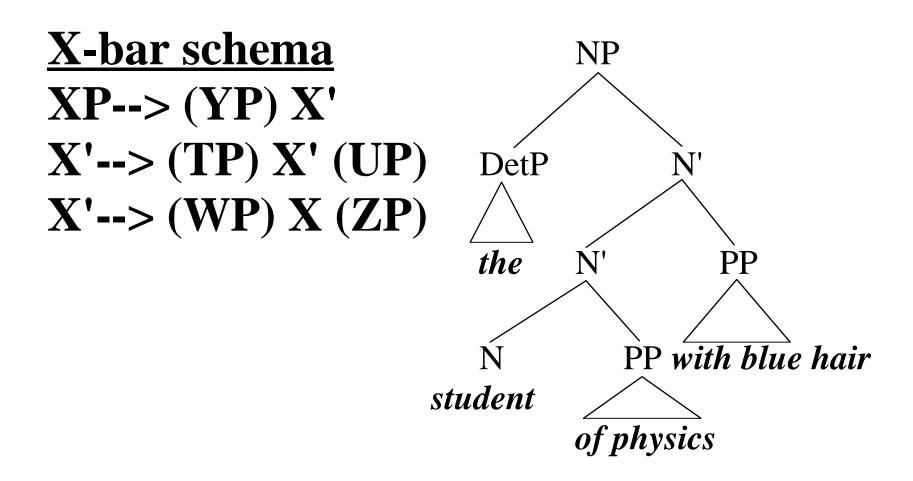
the student with blue hair the orange with blue hair the anteater with blue hair <u>X-bar schema</u> XP--> (YP) X' X'--> (TP) X' (UP) X'--> (WP) X (ZP)



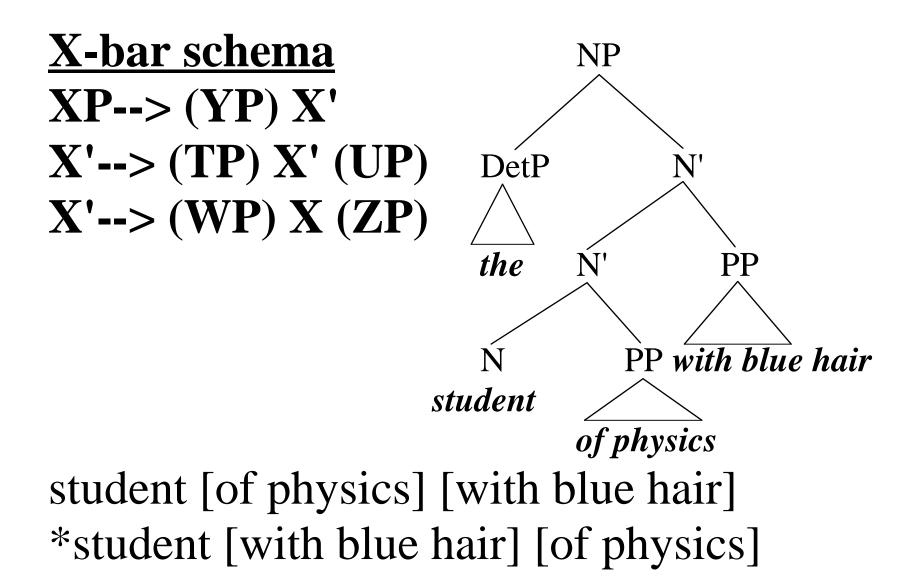


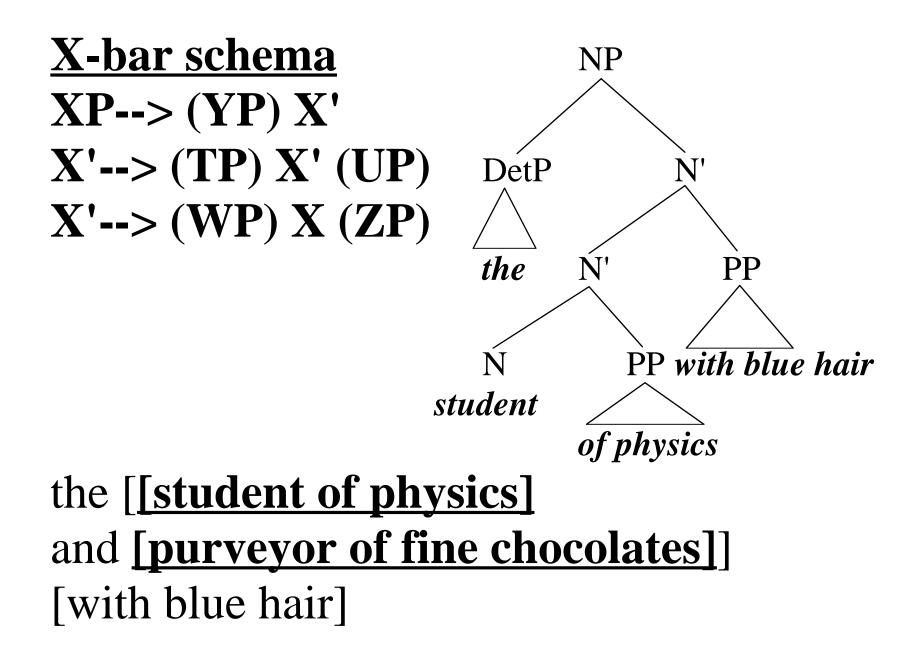
Projection Principle

All and only **<u>complements</u>** are selected by the head.



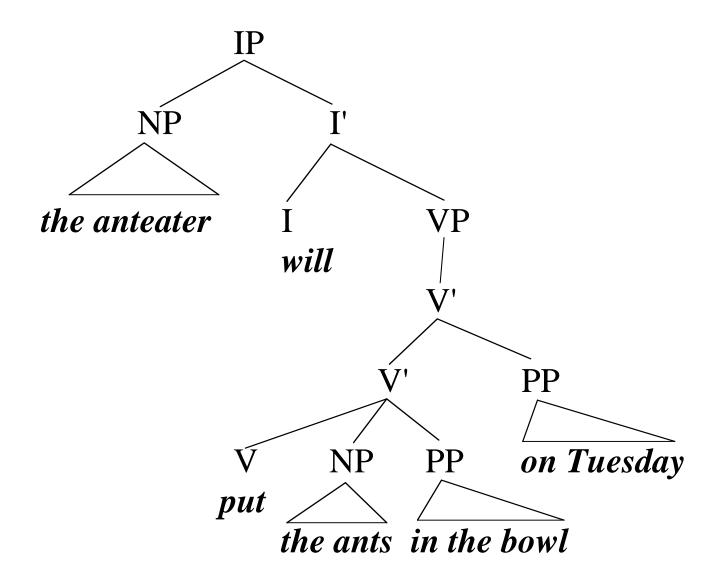
the student [with blue hair] [in the front row] *the student [of physics] [of chemistry]

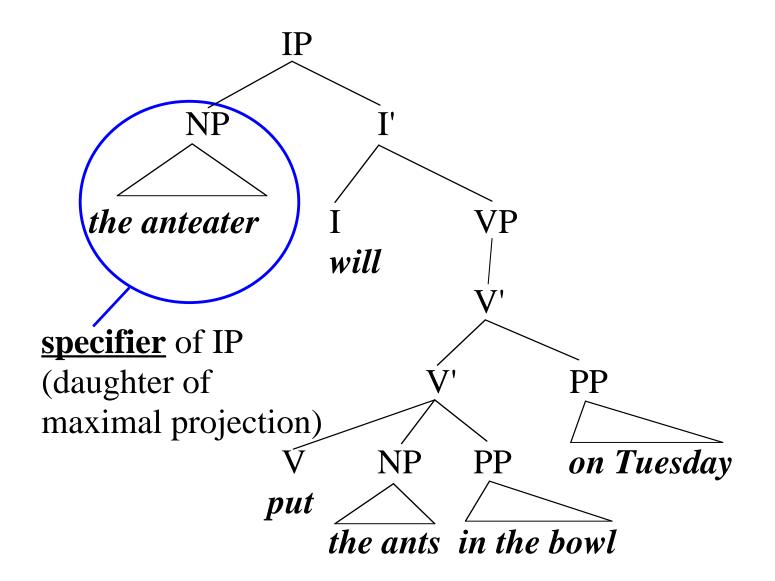


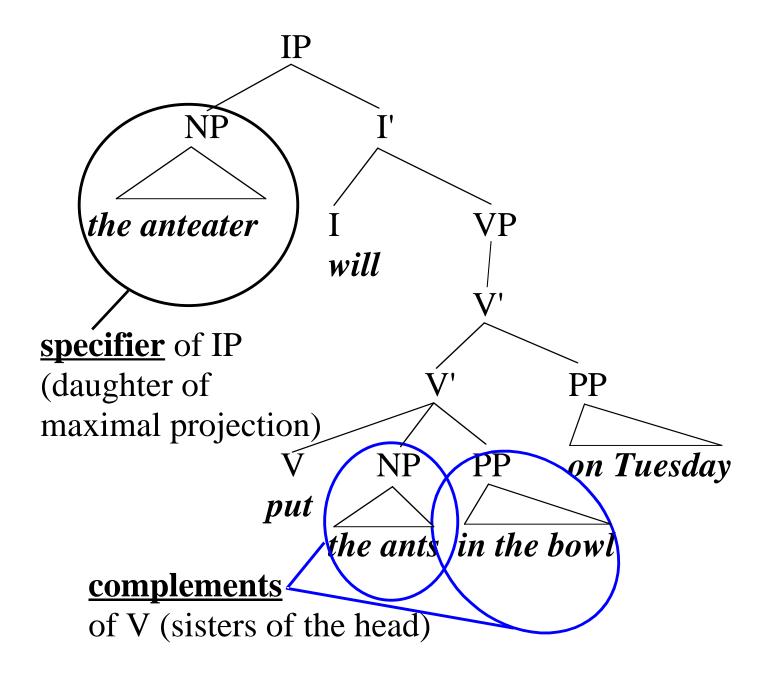


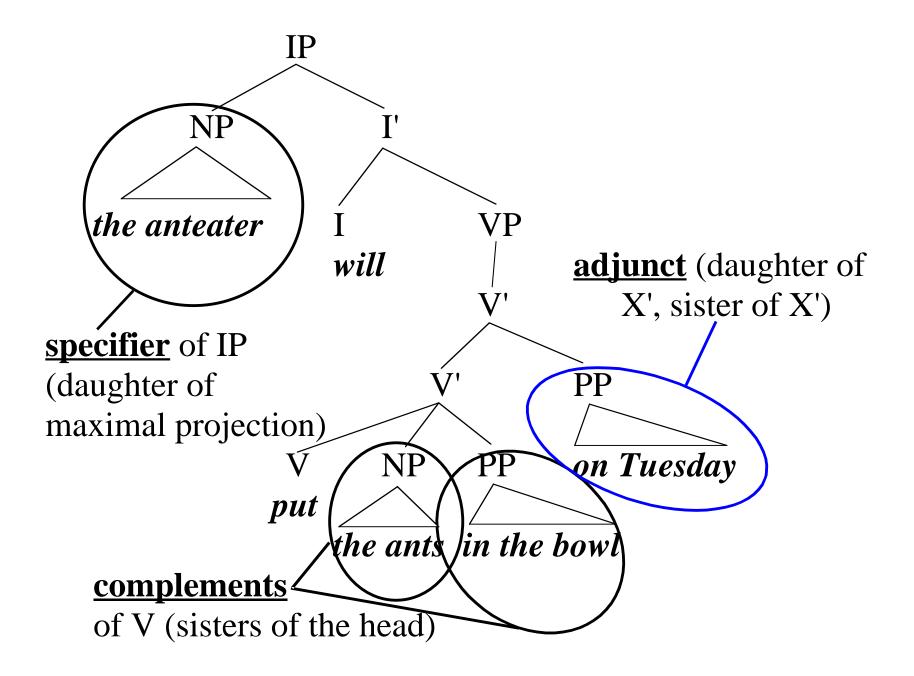
The anteater will put <u>the ants</u> <u>into the bowl</u> *The anteater will put <u>into the bowl</u> *The anteater will put <u>the ants</u>

-->*put* selects for an NP and a PP









The anteater will put <u>the ants into the bowl</u> *The anteater will put <u>into the bowl</u> *The anteater will put <u>the ants</u>

What will the anteater put **into the bowl**?

-->failure of subcategorization?

The anteater will put <u>the ants on the plate</u> *The anteater will put <u>on the plate</u> *The anteater will put <u>the ants</u>

the anteater will put **what on the plate**?

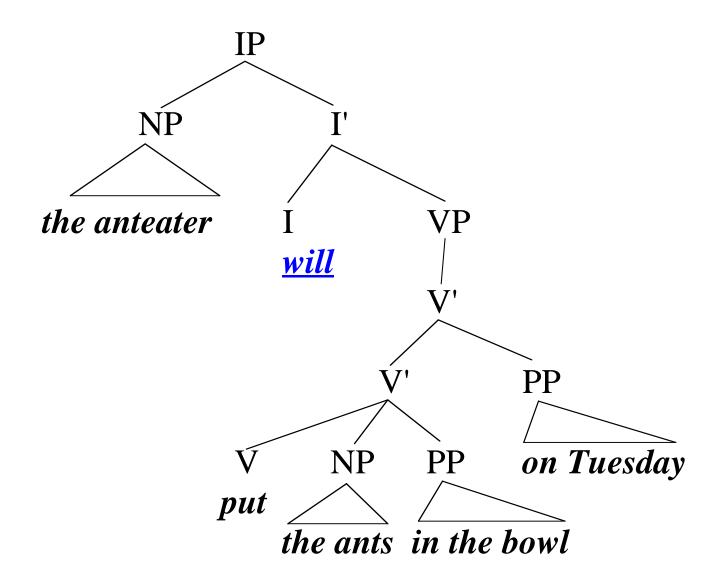
The anteater will put <u>the ants on the plate</u> *The anteater will put <u>on the plate</u> *The anteater will put <u>the ants</u>

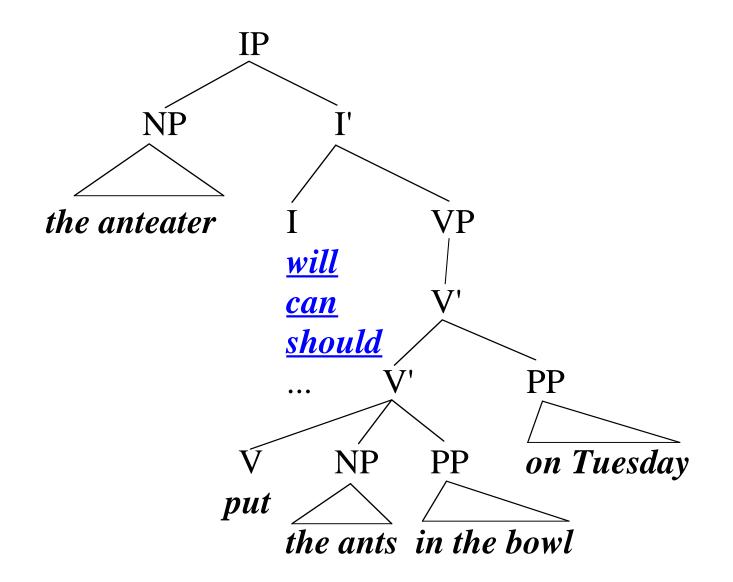
<u>What</u> will the anteater put <u>on the plate</u>?

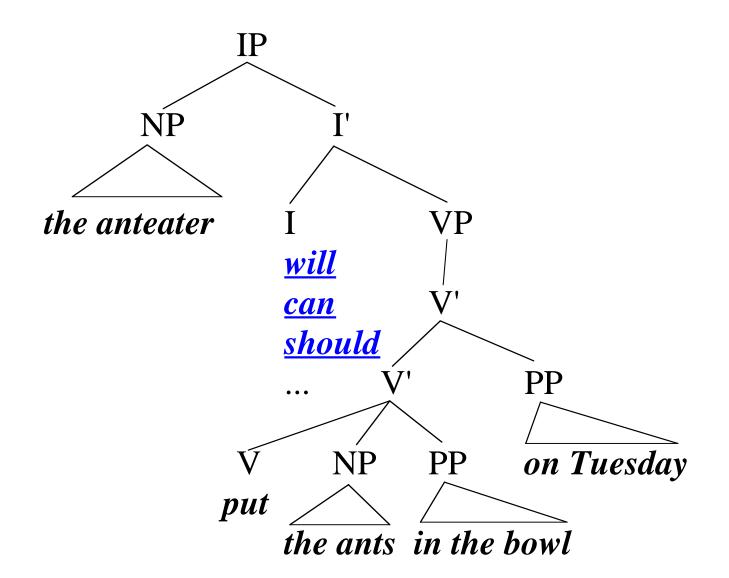
actually, two things are moving...

<u>What will</u> the anteater ___ put ___ on the p.? \uparrow

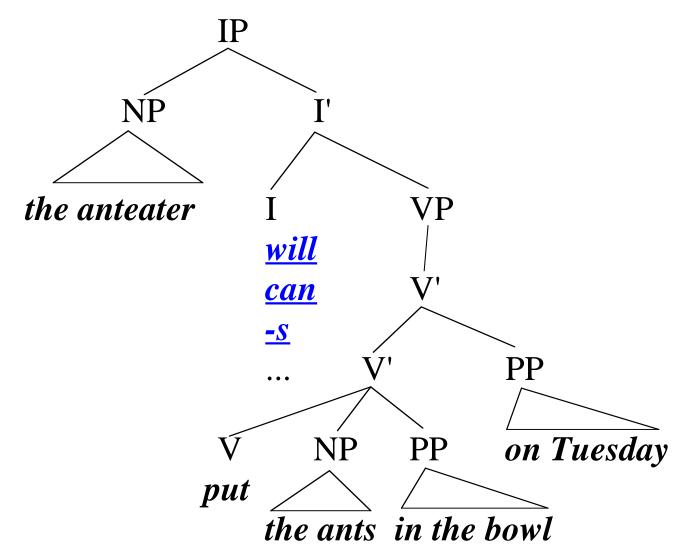
...and since <u>will</u> is bright blue, let's concentrate on it first.



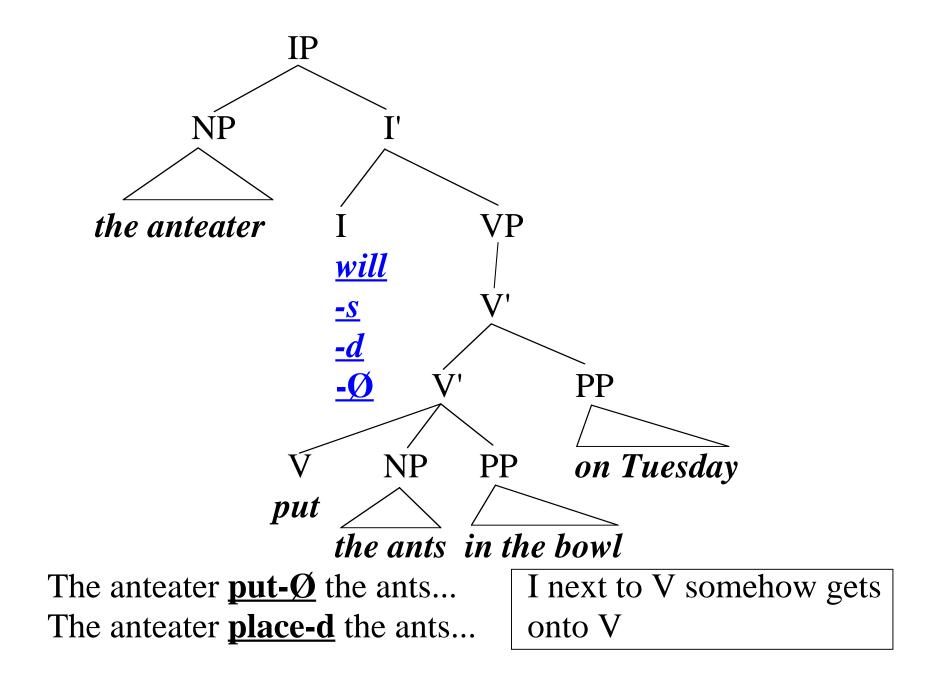




*The anteater <u>will can</u> put the ants...



The anteater put<u>s</u> the ants... *The anteater <u>will</u> put<u>s</u> the ants...



The anteater will eat ants.

The anteater will eat ants. I wonder [<u>whether</u> the anteater will eat ants] I believe [<u>that</u> the anteater will eat ants]

The anteater will eat ants. I wonder [<u>whether</u> the anteater will eat ants] I believe [<u>that</u> the anteater will eat ants]

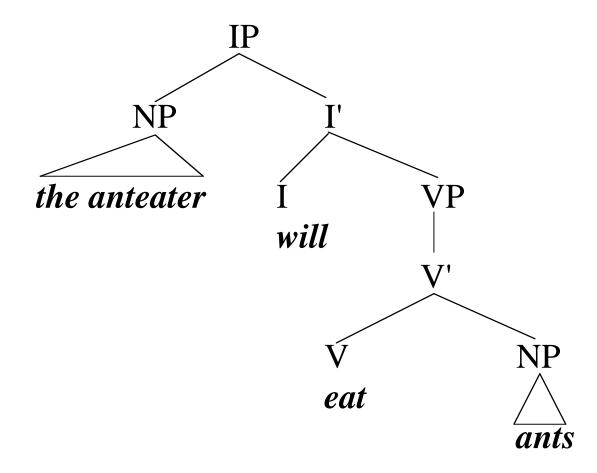
[that the anteater will eat ants], I believe.

I believe [<u>that</u> the anteater will eat ants] and [<u>that</u> the earth is flat]

The anteater will eat ants. I wonder [<u>whether</u> the anteater will eat ants] I believe [<u>that</u> the anteater will eat ants]

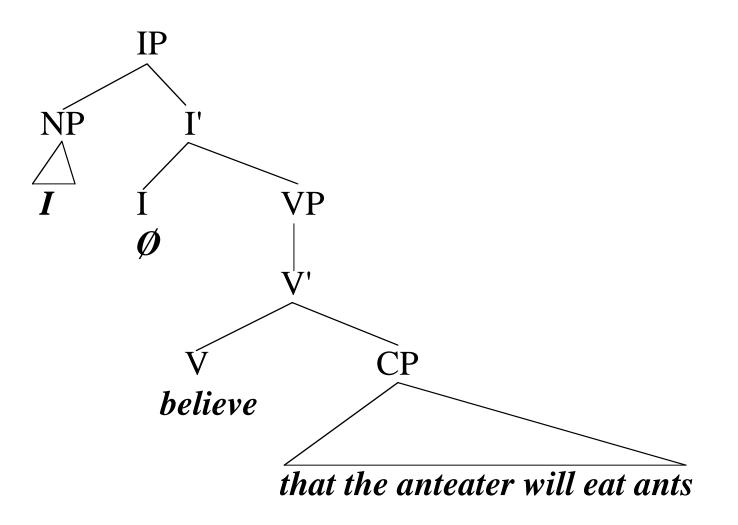
*I wonder [<u>that</u> the anteater will eat ants] *I believe [<u>whether</u> the anteater will eat ants]

I believe [<u>that</u> the anteater will eat ants]

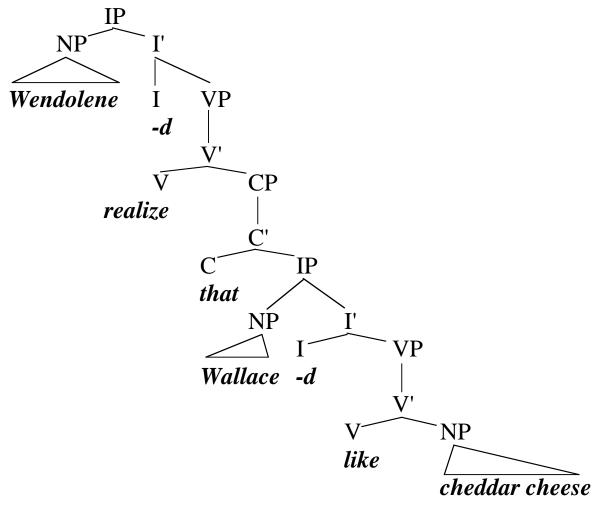


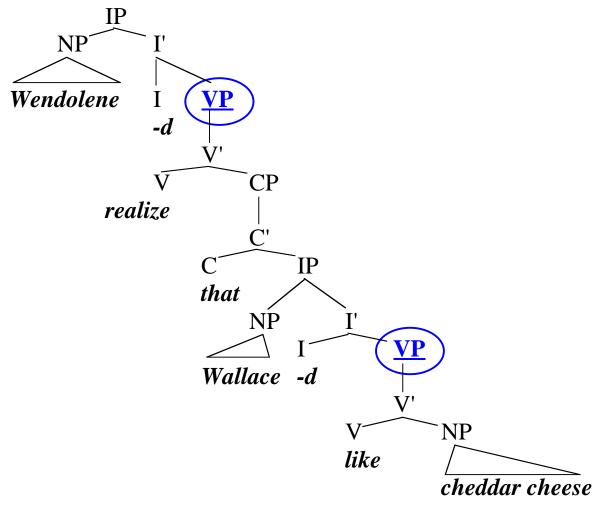
I believe [**that** the anteater will eat ants] CP C'IP that ŃP I' the anteater VP will V' NP eat ants

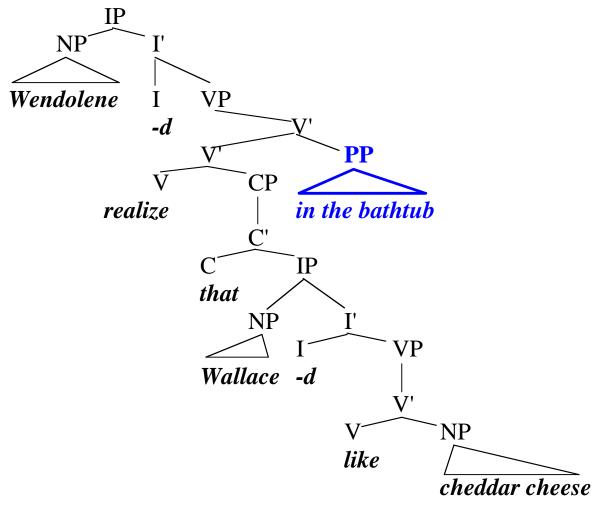
I believe [<u>that</u> the anteater will eat ants]

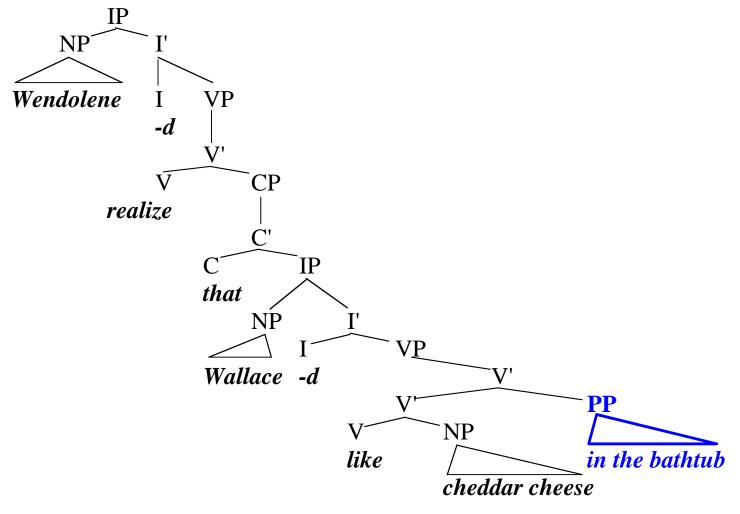


Wendolene realized that Wallace liked cheddar cheese in the bathtub.



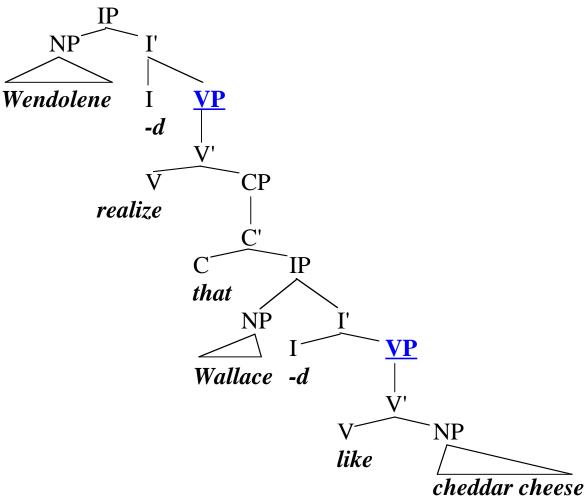




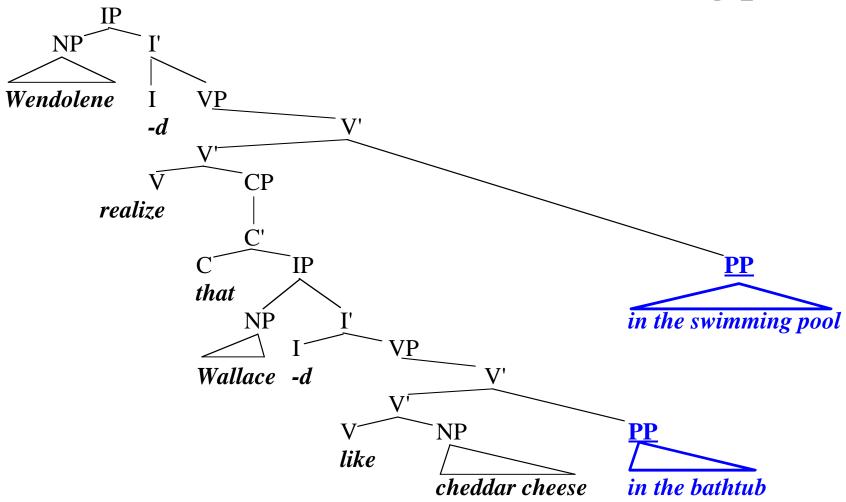


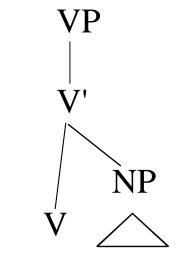
Wendolene realized that Wallace liked cheddar cheese <u>in the bathtub</u> <u>in the swimming pool</u>

Wendolene realized that Wallace liked cheddar cheese **in the bathtub in the swimming pool**

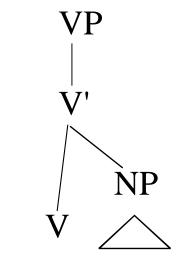


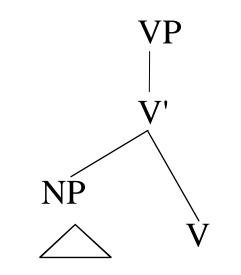
Wendolene realized that Wallace liked cheddar cheese **in the bathtub in the swimming pool**





John [ate nattoo].





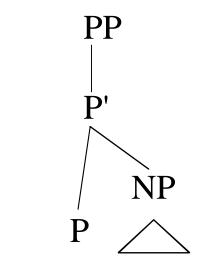
John [ate nattoo].

John-wa [nattoo-o tabeta].

V NP John [ate nattoo].

NP V John-wa [nattoo-o tabeta].

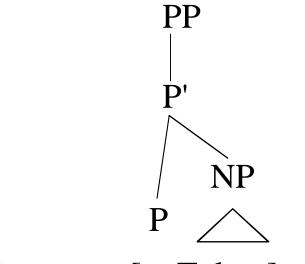
<u>**PP:**</u>



Mary went [to Tokyo].

V NP John [ate nattoo]. NP V John-wa [nattoo-o tabeta].

<u>**PP:**</u>



PP P' NP P P

Mary went [to Tokyo].

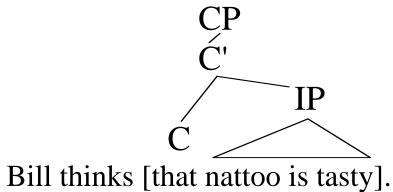
Mary-wa [Tookyoo e] itta.

V NP John [ate nattoo]. NP V John-wa [nattoo-o tabeta].

<u>**PP:**</u>

P NP Mary went [to Tokyo]. NP P Mary-wa [Tookyoo e] itta.

<u>CP:</u>

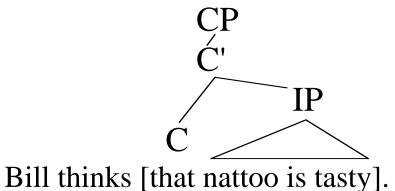


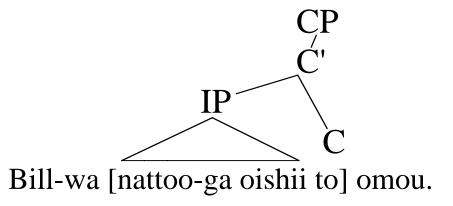
V NP John [ate nattoo]. NP V John-wa [nattoo-o tabeta].

<u>**PP:**</u>

P NP Mary went [to Tokyo]. NP P Mary-wa [Tookyoo e] itta.

<u>CP:</u>





V NP John [ate nattoo]. NP V John-wa [nattoo-o tabeta].

<u>PP:</u>

P NP Mary went [to Tokyo]. NP P Mary-wa [Tookyoo e] itta.

<u>CP:</u>

C IP Bill thinks [that nattoo is tasty].

heads **precede** complements

IP C Bill-wa [nattoo-ga oishii to] omou.

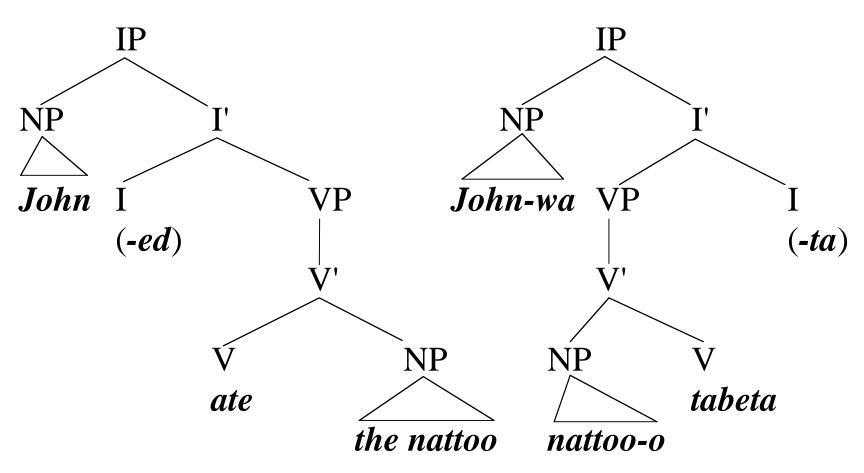
heads **follow** complements

Head direction parameter:

Heads {precede, follow} their complements.

English: SVO

Japanese: SOV

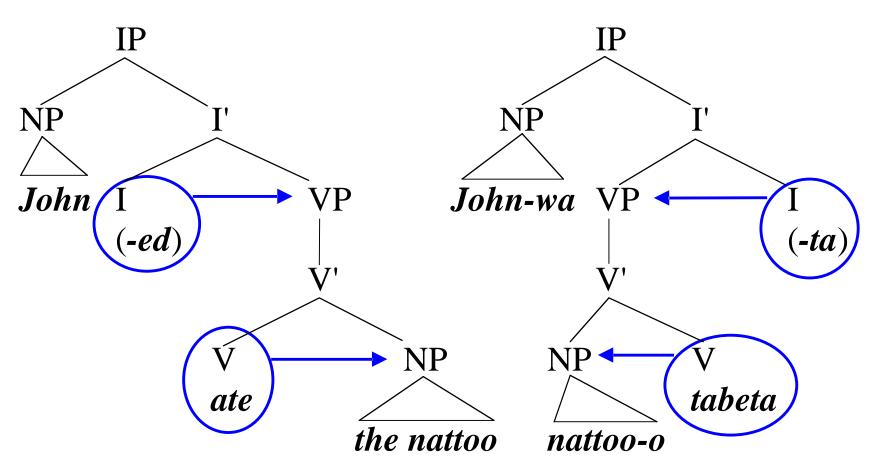


Head direction parameter:

Heads {precede, follow} their complements.

English: SVO

Japanese: SOV



<u>Head-final languages:</u> <u>VP:</u>

NP V

John-wa [nattoo-o tabeta]. Bkrashis-lags-gi [shabagleb mchodpared] Maana [moosat nopna] 'John ate nattoo' (*Japanese*) 'Tashi ate shabagleb' (*Tibetan*) 'The girl fed the cat' (*Hopi*)

<u>**PP:**</u>

NP P

Mary-wa [Tookyoo e] itta.'Mary went to Tokyo' (Japanese)Bkrashis-lags-gi [Lhasala] phebspared. 'Tashi went to Lhasa' (Tibetan)Moosa[maanat aw] wayma. 'The cat walks toward the girl' (Hopi)

Head-initial languages: <u>VP:</u> V NP

John [ate hamburgers] [kumain ng itlog] ang lalaki 'The man ate an egg' (*Tagalog*) [nilikuta kitabu] 'I found the book' (*Swahili*)

<u>PP:</u>

P NP

Mary went [to Boston] Pumunta [sa Maynila] si Maria alitembea [mpaka Dar]

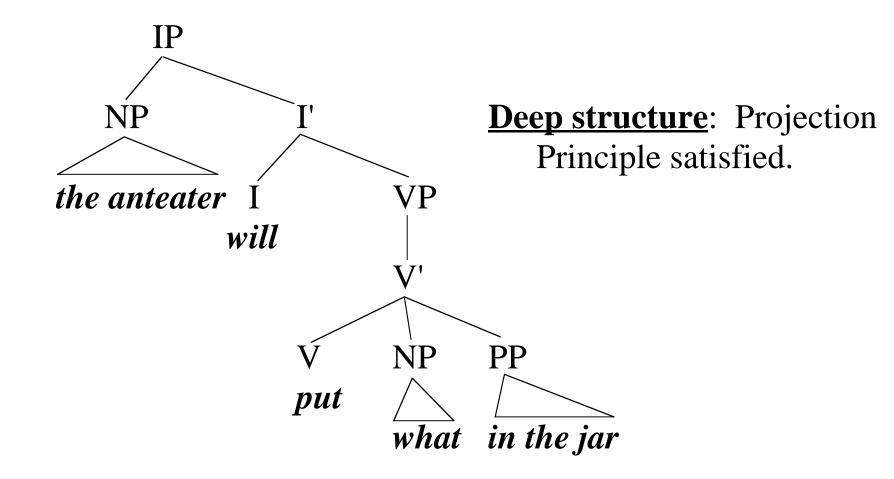
'Mary went to Manila' (*Tagalog*) 'He walked to Dar' (*Swahili*) Languages don't just differ without limit; there are patterns. Head-final/head-initial is one of the typical patterns.

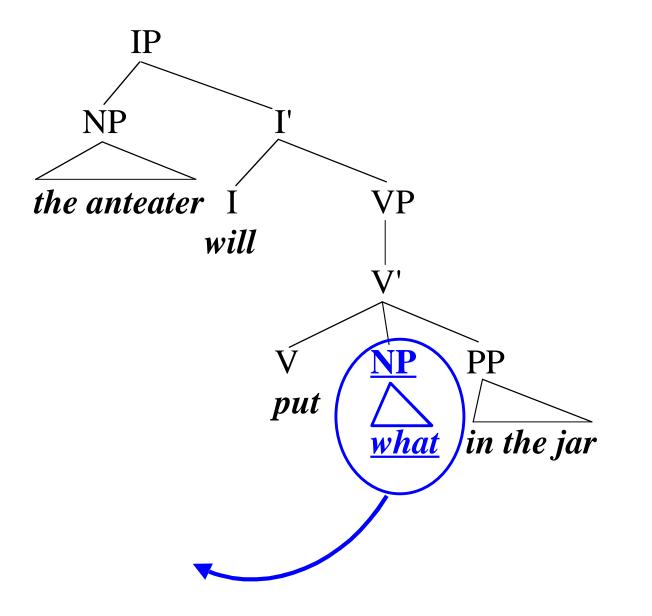
(though, to be honest.....)

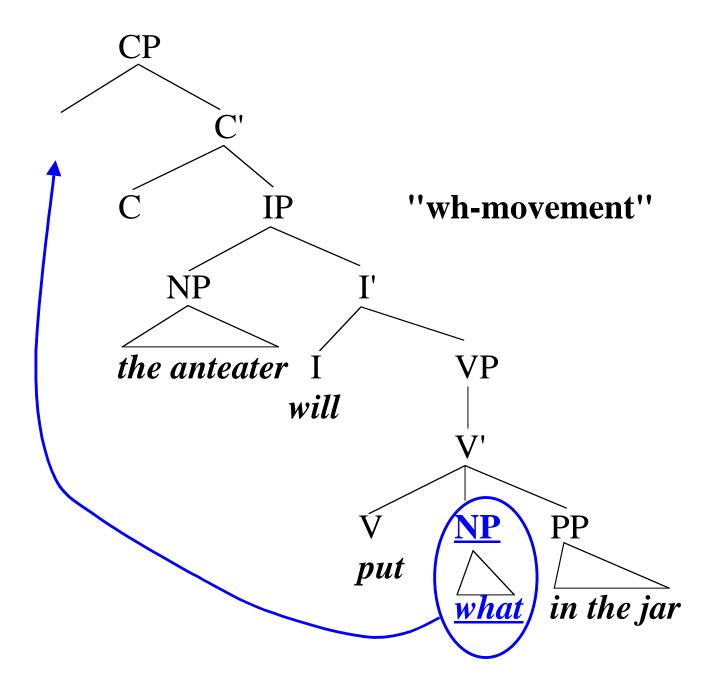
Back to English:

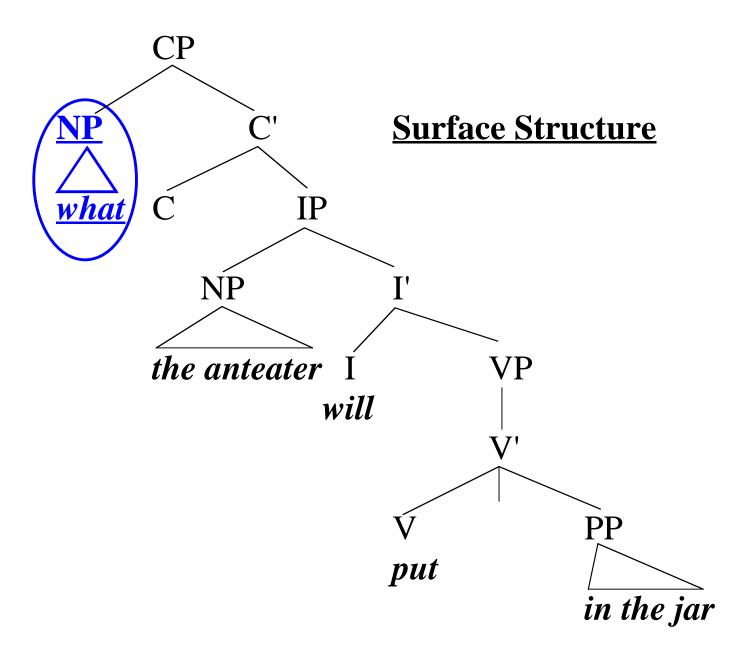
The anteater will put ants in the jar. *The anteater will put in the jar. *The anteater will put ants.

I don't know [what the anteater will put in the jar].









One reason to think that *what* moves into CP:

I don't know [**whether** he ate the ants] I think [**that** he ate the ants]

I don't know [**what** he ate] *I don't know [**what that** he ate] *I don't know [**what whether** he ate]

One reason to think that *what* moves into CP:

<u>Irish</u>

Bíonn fios agat i gconaí [**go** bhuailfidh an píobaire an t-amhrán] be know at-you always \underline{C} will-play the piper the song 'You always know that the piper will play the song'

Bíonn fios agat i gconaí [caidé <u>a</u> bhuailfidh an píobaire ___] be know at-you always what <u>C</u> will-play the piper 'You always know what the piper will play' One reason to think that *what* starts out as the complement of the verb: **West Ulster English**

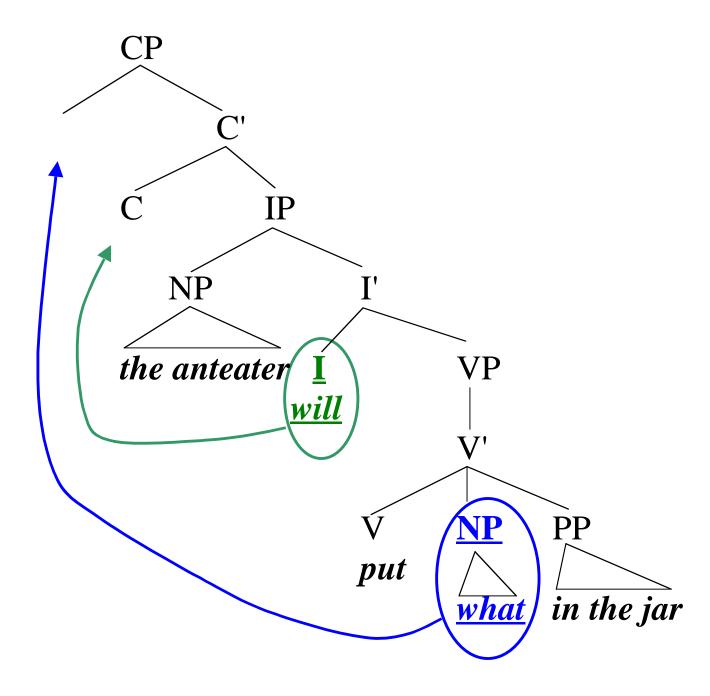
What all did you give _____ to the kids? What did you give ____ all to the kids?

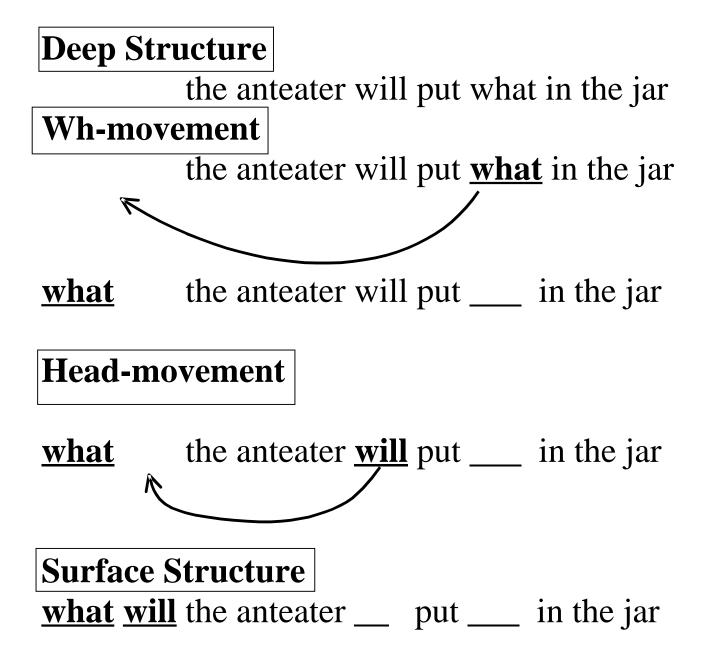
Who all did you send _____ to the shops? Who did you send ____ all to the shops?

What all did you do _____ after school today?
What did you do _____ all after school today?
*What did you do _____ after school all today?
*What did you do _____ after school today all?

Head-movement

What will the anteater put in the jar?





The anteater will put ants in the jar.Will the anteater put ants in the jar?

The anteater will put ants in the jar. Will the anteater put ants in the jar?

> The anteater -s put ants in the jar. \rightarrow the anteater <u>puts</u> ants in the jar.

-s the anteater put ants in the jar? <u>does</u> the anteater put ants in the jar? **''do-support''** The anteater will put ants in the jar. Will the anteater put ants in the jar?

> The anteater <u>-s put</u> ants in the jar. →the anteater <u>puts</u> ants in the jar.

 $\underline{-s}$ the anteater put ants in the jar? \underline{does} the anteater put ants in the jar?

The anteater -d place ants in the jar.→ The anteater placed ants in the jar.

- <u>-d</u> the anteater place ants in the jar?
- **<u>did</u>** the anteater place ants in the jar?

The anteater -d place ants in the jar.→ The anteater placed ants in the jar.

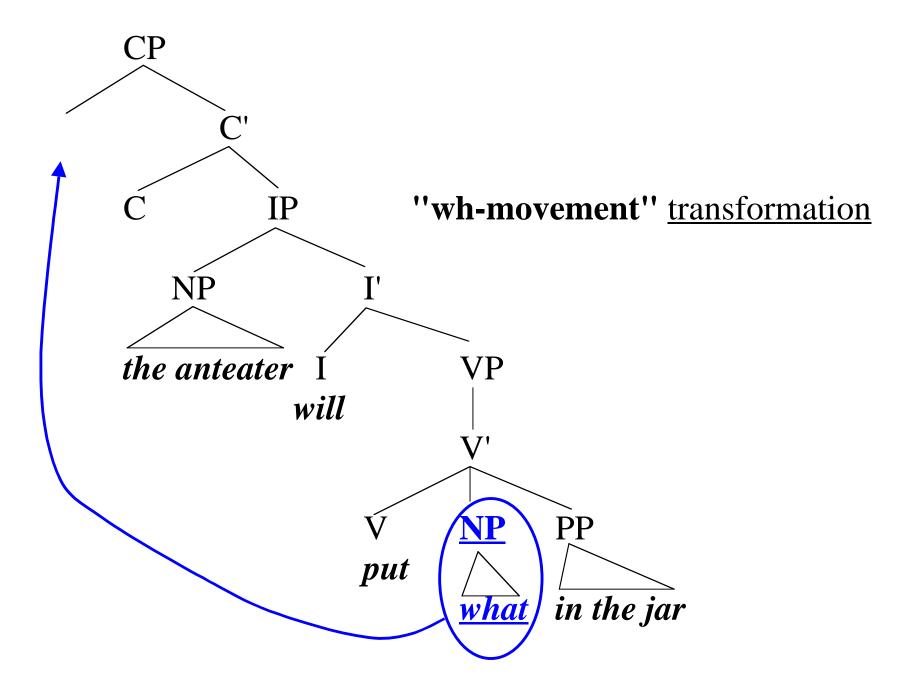
<u>-d</u> the anteater place ants in the jar?<u>did</u> the anteater place ants in the jar?

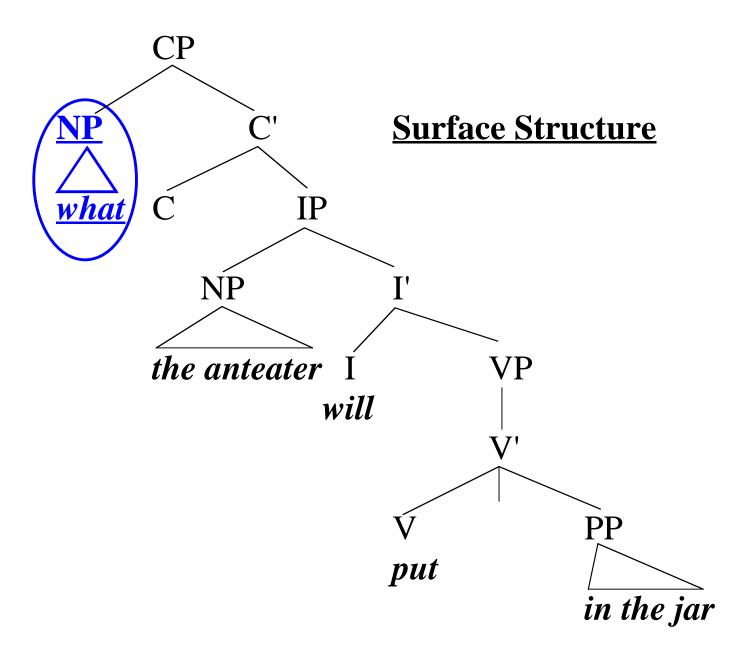
The anteater **-d put** ants in the jar. The anteater **put** ants in the jar.

- -d the anteater put ants in the jar?
- **did** the anteater put ants in the jar?

• I adjacent to the V attaches to the verb... if it's not adjacent to the V, you get *do*-support. I don't know...

[...what the anteater will put in the jar]





Head direction parameter:

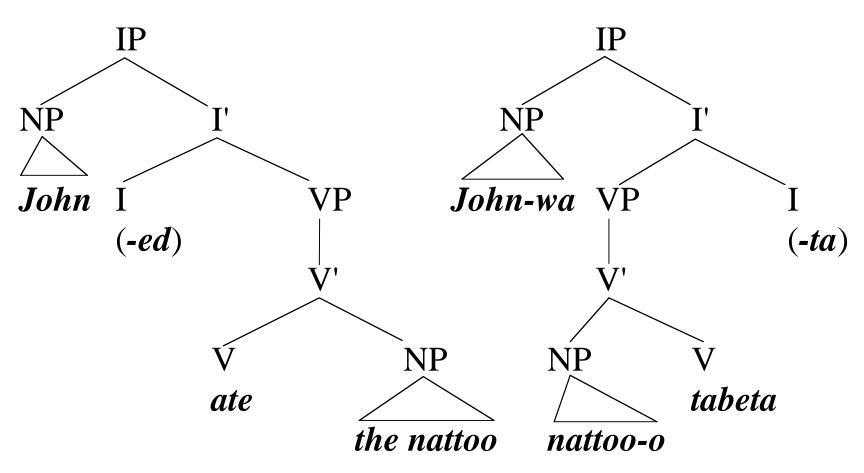
Heads {precede, follow} their complements.

Head direction parameter:

Heads {precede, follow} their complements.

English: SVO

Japanese: SOV

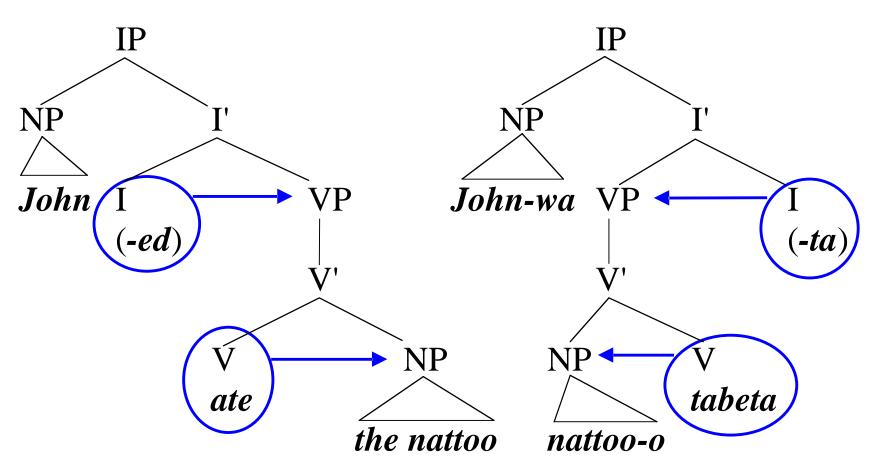


Head direction parameter:

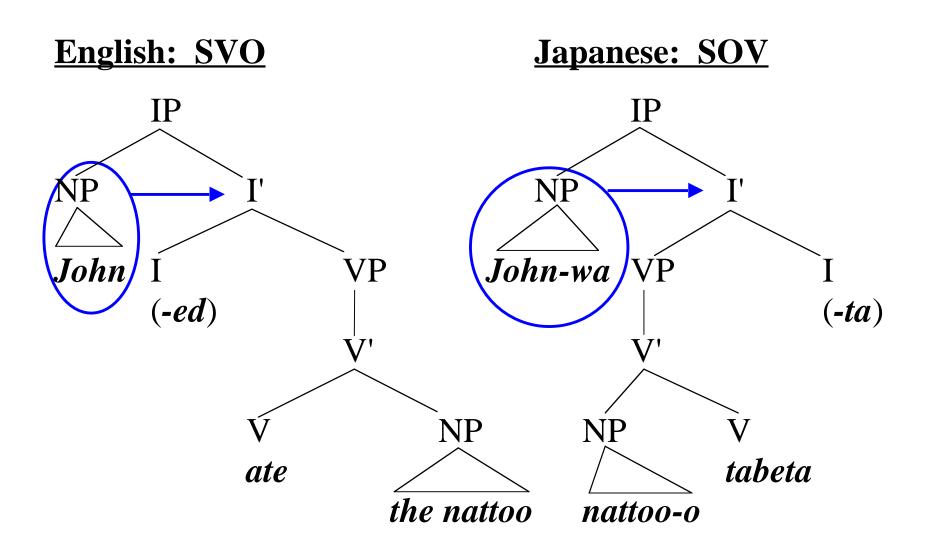
Heads {precede, follow} their complements.

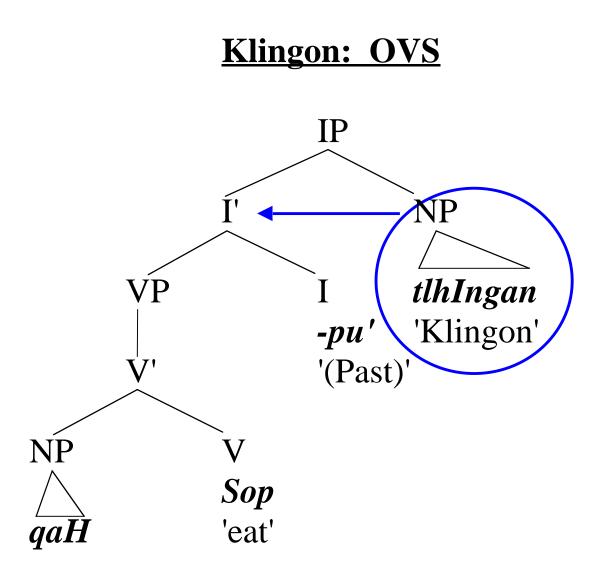
English: SVO

Japanese: SOV



Notice that there is no "specifier direction parameter".





"The Klingon ate the *qaH*"

Here on Earth, OVS languages are extremely rare (though there are a few apparent examples):

HixkaryanaKuraha yonyhoryenobiyekomobowmadeboy'The boy made a bow'

--> specifiers are always on the left.

There is a "head direction parameter", but no "specifier direction parameter".

This has consequences for acquisition....

wh-movement again

<u>What</u> did you put ____ on the table?

<u>Ano</u> ang inilagay mo _____ sa lamesa? [*Tagalog*] what put you on table

<u>Mihin</u> panen vaatteeni _? [*Finnish*] where I-put my-clothes

wh-in-situ

Zhangsan mai-le <u>shenmo</u>? Zhangsan bought what 'What did Zhangsan buy?'

Suu ki yuu <u>akə</u>? Suu TNS buy what 'What did Suu buy?'

Ya um <u>hakiy</u> tuwa? Q you who-ACC found 'Who did you find?' [Bafut]

[Chinese]

[Hopi]

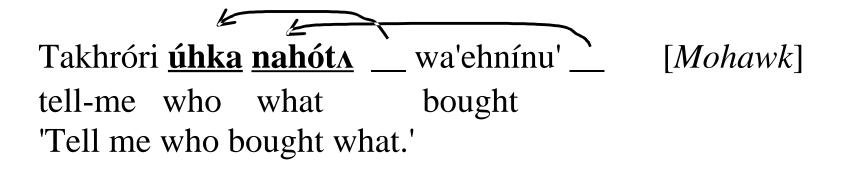
multiple-wh

What did you give ____ to whom?

multiple-wh

What did you give _____ to whom?

what to whom he-gave



wh-review:

• wh-movement is to the left.

• languages move zero, one, or all wh-phrases.

wh-review:

- wh-movement is to the left. (specifiers are always on the left)
- languages move zero, one, or all wh-phrases.

wh-review:

- wh-movement is to the left. (specifiers are always on the left)
- languages move zero, one, or all wh-phrases. (language cannot count)

<u>some imaginable but unattested</u> <u>languages:</u>

• wh-movement to the right

_ bought the mango <u>who</u>?

• movement of up to two wh-phrases

Logical problem of language acquisition

f(1)=1 f(2)=2 f(3)=3 f(4)=4f(5)=??

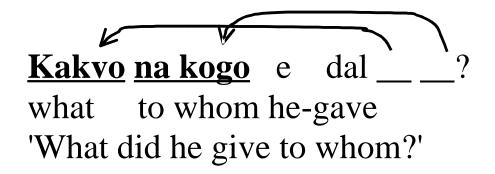
Logical problem of language acquisition

f(1)=1 f(2)=2 f(3)=3 f(4)=4f(5)=29

f(n)=(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4) + n

Kakvo na kogo e dal ____ ? what to whom he-gave 'What did he give to whom?'

[Bulgarian]

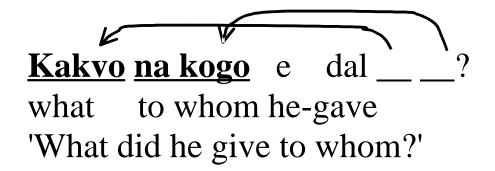


- move all wh-phrases?
- move two wh-phrases?

. . .

- move up to three wh-phrases?
- move up to four wh-phrases?

[Bulgarian]



• move all wh-phrases

- move two wh-phrases?
- move up to three wh-phrases?
- move up to four wh-phrases?

[Bulgarian]

Zhangsan mai-le <u>shenmo</u>? Zhangsan bought what 'What did Zhangsan buy?' [Chinese]

Zhangsan mai-le <u>shenmo</u>? Zhangsan bought what 'What did Zhangsan buy?' [Chinese]

• wh-in-situ?

. . . .

- move wh-phrase to the right?
- make wh-phrase the third word?

Zhangsan mai-le <u>shenmo</u>? Zhangsan bought what 'What did Zhangsan buy?' [Chinese]

• <u>wh-in-situ</u>

- move wh-phrase to the right?
- make wh-phrase the third word?